

Record of Proceedings
of the
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST

Court House of the Tribunal
War Ministry Building
Tokyo, Japan

The United States of America, the Republic of China,
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Commonwealth of
Australia, Canada, the Republic of France, the Kingdom of
the Netherlands, New Zealand, India, and the Commonwealth
of the Philippines

-Against-

ARAKI, Sadao; DOHIHARA, Kenji; HASHIMOTO,
Kintaro; HATA, Shunroku; HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; HIRO-
TA, Koki; HOSHINO, Naoki; ITAGAKI, Seishiro; KAYA,
Okinori; KIDO, Koichi; KIMURA, Heitaro; KOISO, Kuni-
aki; MATSUI, Iwane; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; MINAMI,
Jiro; MUTO, Akira; NAGANO, Osami; OKA, Takasumi;
OKAWA, Shumei; OSHIMA, Hiroshi; SATO, Kenryo; SHI-
GEMITSU, Mamoru; SHIMADA, Shigetaro; SHIRATO-
RI, Toshio; SUZUKI, Teiichi; TOGO, Shigenori; TOJO,
Hideki; UMEZU, Youshijiro;

-Accused-

Official Court Reporters

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23 AUGUST 1946

I N D E X
of
WITNESSES

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I N D E X
of
EXHIBITS
(none)

Friday, 23 August, 1946

- - -

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST
Court House of the Tribunal
War Ministry Building
Tokyo, Japan

The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
at 0930.

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Appearances:

For the Tribunal, same as before.

For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

For the Defense Section, same as before.

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(English to Japanese, Japanese to
English, English to Chinese, and Chinese to
English interpretation was made by the
Language Section, IMTFE.)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

3 THE PRESIDENT: All the accused are present
4 except OKAWA, MATSUI, and HIRANUMA, who are repre-
5 sented by their respective counsel. I have further
6 certificates from the medical officer of Sugamo
7 Prison certifying to the continued illness of HIRA-
8 NUMA. The certificate will be recorded and filed.

9 Captain Kleiman.

10 - - -

11 H E N R Y P U - Y I , called as a witness on behalf
12 of the prosecution, resumed the stand and testi-
13 fied as follows:

14 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

15 BY CAPTAIN KLEIMAN:

16 Q Mr. Witness, this Chang Ku-feng Affair that
17 you have testified about, when did that occur; do you
18 remember?

19 A There was at the time when General UEDA was
20 the Commanding General of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

21 I have not finished my statements yesterday
22 yet.

23 The Chang Ku-feng Incident was closed in a
24 very short time, and General UEDA was then removed, due
25 to his being defeated by the Russians. And as to the

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1 Nomonhan Incident, it was Japan who attacked the
2 outer Mongolia, and Soviet Russia, then being allied
3 to outer Mongolia, went to the help of outer Mongolia
4 and defeated Japan. This fact served to prove that
5 Soviet Russia has no aggressive designs on Manchuria,
6 because all these incidents were provoked by the
7 Japanese, and Japan was defeated.

8 Q When did you learn of these facts, Mr. Wit-
9 ness?

10 A I have not finished my statement yet.

11 Of course, this incident was settled in a
12 very short time. In contrast with what Japan had
13 done after the outbreak of the Lukuoichiao Incident
14 in China and the Liu-tiao-kow Incident in Manchuria,
15 it clearly proved that Japan had the aggressive in-
16 tentions and actions.

17 Q Who told you those facts, Mr. Witness?

18 A This was known practically to every Manchurian
19 in Manchuria.

20 Q Where did you find out about it? (To the
21 interpreters) Excuse me.

22 A (Continuing) And the fact that General UEDA
23 was recalled from the position, due to his being de-
24 feated, was also known to every Manchurian. At that
25 time I had the occasion to see the Chairman of the

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1 Privy Council, Tsang-Shihyi, once every week, and then
2 he -- it was then I can get the report from all these
3 people.

4 Q And did they tell you that the Soviet had no
5 aggressive intentions toward Manchuria?

6 A This was proven by fact. The fact that the
7 Soviet had not pushed further after the incidents
8 were closed -- were settled -- proved that they had
9 no aggressive designs.

10 Q Did you not learn of the so-called facts
11 in the past eight months while you were held prisoner?

12 A No, not at all. I learned of all these
13 facts when we were in Manchuria, and this was known to
14 all the people in Manchuria.

15 Q When you walked into this Tribunal for the
16 first time were two Soviet guards with you?

17 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, it is already
18 conceded in this case, and everyone knows, including
19 the able counsel for the defense, that this witness
20 has been in the custody of the Soviet Government, came
21 here for the purpose of testifying at this trial, and
22 is accompanied by custodians from the Soviet Govern-
23 ment. I object to any further inquiry upon that
24 subject. It is a waste of time and has no purpose in
25 this court.

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1 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: Sir, his answer might be
2 relevant on the question as to whether or not he is
3 now testifying under duress.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Your question is repetitive.
5 We already know the facts regarding his custody. The
6 objection is sustained.

7 Q Mr. Witness, do you know whether the Soviet
8 Government had any aggressive policy toward Manchuria
9 in the year 1929, before you went to Manchuria?

10 A As far as I remember, there was only the
11 question of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Do you mean
12 to refer to that matter?

13 Q Do you know that an International Commission
14 reported that the Soviet action in Manchuria amounted
15 to military invasion into Manchuria, contrary to the
16 terms of the Pact of Paris?

17 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, evidently able
18 counsel for the defendant is referring to the Lytton
19 Report, and to page 36 thereof, wherein the report
20 refers to the military matters that took place with
21 reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the
22 question omits the equally important part, towit, the
23 finding of the Commission, I quote, "On December 22,
24 1929, a Protocol was signed at Khabarovsk whereby the
25 statu quo was re-established." The question refers

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1 to the movement to obtain the rights of Soviet Russia,
2 but omits the significant part, that when those rights
3 were obtained, Russia reverted to the statu quo which
4 this witness has already covered fully, and which is a
5 significant part of this report. I, therefore, object
6 to this question as being a distortion of the Lytton
7 Report and unfair.

8 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: Mr. President, as far as
9 the question of aggressive policy is concerned, it was
10 the Chief Prosecutor himself that raised the question
11 and gained the answer from this witness that there
12 was no aggressive policy on the part of the Soviet
13 against Manchuria. There was no time specified. Now,
14 as far as the Lytton Report is concerned, may it please
15 the Tribunal, unless I read the full passage of the
16 Lytton Report, the accusation made by the Chief Prose-
17 cutor, the fact that I was distorting the facts of the
18 Lytton Report, cannot be fully realized by the Tribunal.
19 May I please read a paragraph -- two paragraphs -- from
20 the Lytton Report, on pages 35 and 36, which give the
21 entire story.

22 THE PRESIDENT: You forget that the Lytton
23 Report is in evidence. You are, in effect, telling the
24 Court through this witness something the Court already
25 knows. You must be putting this to him to test his

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1 credit. You might comment later on the fact that
2 he has said things inconsistent with the Lytton Report,
3 and that is enough. If we are to be in control of our
4 proceedings, we should be in position to tell you
5 that we have heard enough about this; and we have
6 heard enough.

7 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: I will drop that subject.
8 I only wish to advise the Tribunal that my purpose
9 was to find out the information that this witness had
10 and upon which he based this very broad conclusion.

11 THE PRESIDENT: We know what is in the Lytton
12 Report; we know what the witness has said, and we can
13 compare the two without any further help from you.
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BY CAPTAIN KLEIMAN (Continued):

1 Q Mr. Witness, you have testified that on or
2 about the time of the Manchurian Incident there was
3 propaganda -- Japanese propaganda -- based upon the
4 Wanpaoshan and NAKAMURA Incidents. Will you please
5 advise us on what you base that statement?
6

7 A I learned of all these incidents from news-
8 papers. This incident should have been very easily
9 settled. The fact that they take this incident as a
10 pretext to occupy people's territory is, of course,
11 unjustifiable.

12 Q Do you know the facts of the Wanpaoshan
13 Incident and when it occurred?

14 A I learned of this Incident from the news-
15 papers, as I said. The Japanese has been very much
16 used to these tactics; that is, by relying on these
17 incidents and encroaching upon other people's ter-
18 ritory. This is a public well-known fact. It could
19 be proved that now we are all here in this room to
20 trial these Japanese war criminals. Could it be not
21 argued that Japan was -- that because Japan was not
22 invading other people's territory that we are here
23 to trial these criminals and I am asked to come here
24 to testify as a witness?
25

Q What issue was involved in the Wanpaoshan

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1 Incident?

2 A I only learned of the facts from the news-
3 papers. Then it was Japan who tried to put the
4 blame on China and then on that basis they marched
5 in and occupied Manchuria. Surely they should be
6 considered as guilty of aggressive war crimes because
7 they have occupied such big portions of our territory
8 only on the basis of such small incidents. Incidents
9 of this nature could have been settled between nations
10 very easily and had been settled between these nations.
11 It was only Japan who had magnified on these incidents
12 and entered into their aggression -- aggression
13 designs. If they want to look for pretext or excuses,
14 there were plenty pretexts or excuses that they can
15 make use of.

16 Q Did you read any newspapers -- oh, excuse me.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Look at that red light.

18 A (Continuing) In the Liu-tiao-kow Incident
19 it was Japanese who said Chinese were firing at the
20 Japanese and they also made use of that Incident as
21 a kind of pretext.

22 Q Mr. Witness, what are the facts of the
23 Wanpaoshan Incident, if you know them?

24 A I am not so clear about the facts. What I
25 know is that many Chinese were massacred -- many

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1 people were massacred. Japan were using that as an
2 excuse for the aggression. If you ask every Chinese,
3 the reply will be the same as I have given you.

4 Q People of what nationality were involved as
5 an issue in the Wanpaoshan Incident?

6 A I only learned of these facts from the news-
7 papers. I don't remember other particulars or details.

8 Q Newspapers of what nationality did you read?

9 A Mostly I read Japanese papers and many --
10 and much of these recordings were propaganda.

11 Q Did the Japanese newspapers say that the
12 facts recorded by them were propaganda?

13 THE PRESIDENT: That question need not be
14 answered.

15 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: Question withdrawn, may
16 it please your Honor.

17 Q Mr. Witness, you testified that after the
18 establishment of the Manchukuoan Government, currency --
19 Manchukuoan currency was printed in Japan. Thereby
20 was the value of the Manchurian currency depreciated?

21 A Whether the Manchurian currency was deprec-
22 iated or not is another question. Anyhow, the
23 currency methods as well as other methods were in
24 the hands of Japanese control.

25 Q Is it not a fact that before the Manchukuoan

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1 Government had been established, the Manchurian
2 currency had been practically worthless?

3 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, I object to
4 these questions as being improper in cross-examination.
5 The prosecution offered proof that the currency of
6 Manchukuo was printed in Japan to show that the
7 claim of Japan that Manchukuo was an independent
8 state was a fraud; and we object to able counsel
9 attempting to put in the basis of his defense in
10 cross-examination on matters foreign to that testi-
11 fied to by the witness in chief. This witness gave
12 no testimony as to the value of the Manchurian
13 currency prior to the Japanese invasion.

14 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: Mr. President, not only
15 has this witness testified about the Manchurian
16 currency being printed in Japan but he also testified
17 that Japanese activity, which includes the printing
18 of currency and other facts -- wide facts -- brought
19 out by this witness, tended to harm Manchuria --
20 tended to make them and China bankrupt.

21 THE PRESIDENT: I would like to consult the
22 sound track about that. It may be that he said
23 "Chinese," meaning the Chinese in Manchuria bankrupt
24 and not "China." I don't recollect him saying that
25 the purpose was to make China bankrupt although he

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1 is so reported. The objection is sustained.

2 Q Mr. Witness, do you know why you are being
3 held prisoner now?

4 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, I object to
5 that question with great respect and request that
6 counsel be instructed not to ask similar questions
7 that have already been ruled out by this Court.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Well, that would be relevant,
9 as one of my colleagues points out to me, but I must
10 also point out that Major Blakeney examined him on
11 this question of threats and promises.

12 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: Sir, he was not asked
13 the question that I just proposed to this witness.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Well, the question you put
15 is purely repetitive, directed not to the effect on
16 him, but as to a fact which we have heard and know
17 of and which is beyond question. He is in custody --
18 he is in the custody of the Russians. We know that.

19 Q Were you promised that you would be aided
20 in the future if you would testify before this Tribunal?

21 A I was never talked with anybody about this
22 matter nor have I been promised.

23 Q Did you voluntarily request to appear
24 before this Tribunal?

25 A Surely I am very much willing to come here

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1 to testify as a witness because only through this
2 opportunity I can unfold to the world the oppression
3 the Japanese have imposed on the Manchurian people
4 in the past ten or more years.

5 Q Did you request of your captors or of the
6 Prosecution Section of this Tribunal that you be
7 permitted to testify before this Tribunal?

8 A I was asked by the prosecution to come to
9 be a witness in this trial.

10 Q Were you advised as to what would happen
11 to you if you refused to appear before this Tribunal
12 to testify?

13 A This is ridiculous. Of course, it was my
14 own free will that I came to come to testify as a
15 witness here.

16 Q Throughout the time that you were held
17 captive outside of Tokyo, have you spoken to any
18 officers of any of the incidents that occurred in
19 Manchuria from the year 1931 to the year 1945?

20 THE MONITOR: Captain Kleiman, did you say
21 "1931 to 1945" or "1935"?

22 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: 1945.

23 THE MONITOR: Captain Kleiman, the witness
24 does not understand what you mean by "outside of
25 Tokyo." Will you clarify the question, please?

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1 THE INTERPRETER: And which particular
2 place do you refer to?
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1 Q Where have you been held captive since you
2 were seized in the year 1945? Where have you been?

3 THE PRESIDENT: We have that.

4 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: Question withdrawn, your
5 Honor.

6 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, may I respectfully
7 ask that counsel be instructed, when he refers to the
8 position of this witness, to ask the question in con-
9 formity with the facts, that he is in the custody of
10 the Russians? There is no evidence that he has been
11 seized by anyone.

12 Q Before you arrived in Tokyo recently, did you
13 discuss with anyone any of the facts that you were going
14 to testify to before this Tribunal.

15 A All I had to testify to were out of my own
16 knowledge.

17 Q Did you discuss with anyone within the past
18 eight months any of the facts that you testified to
19 before this Tribunal?

20 A I had been questioned by the Russians and I
21 had made statements to them too.

22 Q Have you brought with you to Tokyo the state-
23 ments that you made in answer to the questions put to
24 you by the Russians?

25 THE PRESIDENT: You mean did he make a statement

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1 in writing and keep a copy and bring that copy to
2 Tokyo?

3 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: Yes, your Honor.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

5 Q Did you write anything while you were held
6 captive and did you bring any of those writings with
7 you to Tokyo when you appeared here recently?

8 A I dictated my statement to my subordinate
9 Tsang-Shihyi and other Chinese officials. I gave them
10 my statements out of my own memory as well as those
11 materials I found from the Year Book. I had also
12 written out a separate note bearing a few of the major
13 events that I remembered, and this note I had with me.

14 Q Were you furnished a copy of the statement that
15 you made?

16 A No.

17 Q Do you have in your possession now the notes
18 that you brought with you that you made before you
19 reached Tokyo?

20 A The one -- there was a separate sheet I wrote
21 out when I was in Manchuria, but this sheet I didn't
22 bring over, I forgot to bring over. It is still in
23 Khabarovsk. After I had gotten to Tokyo I had written
24 out another small paper of my own memory.

25 CHINESE MONITOR: Also a note book.

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1 A (Continuing) I have to reframe my statement.
2 The statement I just made now is not so clear. I had
3 written out a very brief note when I was in Manchuria.
4 That note concerned with the dates and the names of
5 the officials. This note I left behind at Khabarovsk.
6 There was another short memorandum I wrote out of my
7 memory and also with materials I found from the Year
8 Book, and that was the basis of my statement which I
9 dictated to Tsang-Shihyi. Right now I have with me
10 a brief notebook which was the transcript of the one
11 I had in Khabarovsk. And these papers I had with me
12 here in Tokyo are copied from the note I just mentioned.

13 CHINESE MONITOR: Correction. The word is
14 "notes," not "note."

15 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen
16 minutes.

17 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was
18 taken until 1100, after which the proceed-
19 ings were resumed as follows:)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 BY CAPTAIN KLEIMAN (Continued):

4 Q Who was present when you made your first
5 statement to the Russians?

6 A There was then Colonel Rudziavtsev, Military
7 interrogator.

8 Q About how long ago was that first statement
9 made?

10 THE PRESIDENT: This sort of thing would
11 not be allowed in any national court. We could allow
12 certain inquiries into statements under certain con-
13 ditions, but you are going into details that are
14 quite unnecessary and are only wasting our very valu-
15 able time.

16 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: In that case, I will with-
17 draw that question, may it please the Tribunal.

18 Q When were you first --

19 THE PRESIDENT: Do not say anything more
20 for the time being. I understand the Representative
21 of the Soviets is not able to hear anything. There
22 is something wrong with his IBM.

23 Go ahead.

24 Q When were you first notified that you were
25 going to be a witness before this Tribunal?

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1 A I learned of this at the time when I was
2 in Khabarovsk. I came as soon as I was told to.

3 THE PRESIDENT: All this is quite useless.
4 I venture to suggest that the position is far worse
5 against the defendants now than where Major Blakeney
6 left it.

7 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: If it please the Tribunal,
8 it is our purpose to present evidence after the
9 close of the case of the prosecution. It is our
10 purpose to present all the facts before this Tri-
11 bunal. I am now trying to find out if we can find
12 evidence outside of China or outside of Tokyo that
13 would aid the Tribunal in deciding the facts of this
14 case.

15 THE PRESIDENT: That explanation is far
16 from convincing.

17 CAPTAIN KLEIMAN: I will not question any
18 further then, your Honor.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney.

20 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Under the ruling of the
21 Tribunal announced at yesterday's recess, I wish to
22 return to the matter of the quotation from Sir
23 Reginald F. Johnston's book.

24 THE PRESIDENT: You will confine the cross-
25 examination to statements attributed to the witness

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1 and which have some bearing on the issues, or which
2 may affect his credit. As a matter of fact, I think
3 you would be confined to the latter, statements
4 affecting his credit.

5 MAJOR BLAKENEY: It was my intention to
6 read one quotation from the book, which purports to
7 be the statement of Sir Reginald Johnston of a con-
8 versation had with the witness which affects his
9 credit.

10 I wish to read the following statement from
11 Sir Reginald F. Johnston's "Twilight in the Forbidden
12 City" to the witness and ask him whether it is cor-
13 rect. This is rather long, but I believe the
14 Language Section has a copy of it and are prepared
15 to let me go through; is that correct?

16 LANGUAGE SECTION CHIEF: No, it is not
17 correct; we don't have a copy of it, sir. I'm sorry,
18 we do have a copy.

19 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

20 BY MAJOR BLAKENEY:

21 Q "The famous Mukden Incident of September
22 18, 1931 took place a few days before my ship reached
23 Japan on my outward journey. I went on to China; and
24 almost immediately after my arrival at Shanghai, I
25 travelled by train to Tientsin which I reached on

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1 October 7. The Emperor expected me, and I was met
2 at the station by one of his suite. There was a very
3 prevalent rumor in Tientsin that he had already left
4 for Manchuria; that, of course, I knew to be incor-
5 rect. I spent the next two days in his company and
6 was given information which enabled me to foresee
7 what was to happen in the near future. The informa-
8 tion which he, himself, gave me, was corroborated by
9 Cheng Hsiao-hsu. That night we were both the Emper-
10 or's guests at dinner, the only others present being
11 Cheng Chui, Cheng Pao-hsen, and Chui Leong. As may
12 be readily understood, there was only one topic of
13 conversation."

14 That's the end of the quotation.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Are you going to put a
16 question on that?

17 Q (Continuing) Is that passage, or is it not,
18 a correct statement of the matter which was discussed
19 at that time between you and Sir Reginald F. Johnston?

20 A At that time Johnston was, as a matter of
21 fact, in Tientsin, but there was no such a conversa-
22 tion. Johnston wrote this book with commercial end
23 in view. He wants to sell this book for money.

24 Hitler has written a world famous book by
25 the name of "Mein Kampf."

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1 MAJOR BLAKENEY: May I ask if the Tribunal
2 has the desire to order the production of the notes
3 which the witness undertook to produce?

4 A (Continuing) I have not finished my answer
5 yet.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Well, don't finish it.
7 You have no further passages to quote from
8 the book to the witness, Major?

9 MAJOR BLAKENEY: No, sir. There are addi-
10 tional passages which I should have liked to put to
11 the witness but which, I understand, by the ruling
12 of the Tribunal, I am precluded from doing. So,
13 therefore, I content myself with this one.

14 THE PRESIDENT: I do not quite follow that.

15 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I shall explain it. My
16 original suggestion was that I would put to the
17 witness passages, in the plural, from the book, pur-
18 porting to be Johnston's relation of events taking
19 place at that time.

20 THE PRESIDENT: They are excluded.

21 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I, therefore, repeat that
22 I have concluded except that we should like again
23 to ask for the production of the notes which the
24 witness was yesterday ordered to produce.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Have you the pencil notes

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1 made in Manchuria?

2 THE WITNESS: I am sorry that I had made a
3 mistake yesterday. That pencilled note I referred
4 to was left behind at Khabarovsk.

5 THE PRESIDENT: But you said you made a
6 copy in ink in Tokyo.

7 THE WITNESS: Yes, I have one written in
8 ink in Tokyo.

9 THE PRESIDENT: You must have had the copy
10 in Tokyo if you made the ink copy here. You must
11 have had the original in Tokyo if you made the copy
12 here.

13 (Whereupon, Mr. Keenan went to
14 the lectern.)

15 (To Mr. Keenan) This is where the witness
16 and I are left alone.

17 THE WITNESS: I have, all together, three
18 copies. The one I left behind in Khabarovsk was
19 written in Manchuria. There was one copy in Man-
20 churia written in pencil; it was left behind at
21 Khabarovsk. The one I wrote here in Tokyo is more
22 or less the summary of the statements I made to the
23 Russians -- I made from the statements -- from the
24 statement I made to the Russians.

25 THE PRESIDENT: But you said yesterday that

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1 you made in Tokyo a copy in ink of your pencil notes
2 made in Manchuria.

3 THE WITNESS: I made the mistake yesterday.
4 The one I wrote in Manchuria in pencil was left
5 behind at Khabarovsk.

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1 THE PRESIDENT: I do not think it is worth
2 pursuing any further.

3 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, might I state that
4 in order to prevent a misapprehension here it ought to
5 be considered what these dates are, what these notes
6 were that are copied, and if inspected it will show
7 that they are events that are recorded in public docu-
8 ments, matters of record, and any matured and sensible
9 view of the situation could no more affect the credi-
10 bility of this witness than if he had notes made as
11 to the Declaration of Independence of the United States,
12 or the Charter, Atlantic Charter, so-called, or other
13 public events.

14 And I think that if the notes that the witness
15 made, if the Court would have patience to view them,
16 it would see that they were events of public knowledge
17 and there could be no purpose of dissembling in any
18 manner about it.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Nothing you said, Mr. Chief
20 Prosecutor, explains away the clear fact stated by
21 him yesterday that in Manchuria he made penciled notes,
22 that in Tokyo he made an ink copy of those pencil
23 notes, and that he had those pencil notes in Tokyo.
24 The Declaration of Independence throws no light on
25 this.

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1 MR. KEENAN: I am still requesting this Court
2 to inspect the notes which he had which was the source
3 of inquiry so that we will see what the facts are in
4 determining whether there would be any purpose for
5 this witness to falsify; in other words, whether or
6 not this inquiry into these notes that much has been
7 made of has any real significance, or upon complete
8 understanding would not be demonstrated to be a tem-
9 pest in a teapot.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Well, we will leave it at
11 that.

12 MR. KEENAN: The Court will not look at the
13 notes that the witness has to see what this contro-
14 versy is about?

15 THE PRESIDENT: I do not want to see them,
16 personally, but other Members of the Court may; and
17 if you offer them I have no doubt that they will be
18 perused by those who would like to see them.

19 MR. KEENAN: Since they are not in a lan-
20 guage commonly understood by both the Court or the
21 prosecution, I submit that they be tendered to any
22 Member of the Tribunal who cares to look at them.

23 THE PRESIDENT: We have a representative of
24 China on the bench. The representative of China
25 would like to see those notes.

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1 (Whereupon, a document was handed
2 to the Chinese Member of the Tribunal.)

3 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, do I
4 understand that the prosecution is offering that docu-
5 ment in evidence?

6 THE PRESIDENT: Well, I do not know.

7 MR. KEENAN: We would be very glad, Mr. Presi-
8 dent, to submit this as the ultimate document that he
9 brought into court for the purpose of the dates, and
10 also we will bring into the court all the memoranda
11 that this witness has here with him in Tokyo.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Of course, what we wanted were
13 the penciled notes which were supposed to have been
14 made at the time of the episodes they relate to.

15 MR. KEENAN: The penciled notes apparently
16 are still in the Soviet. The data from which the
17 affidavit for which these notes were used as a source
18 is here and has been processed, and we would be very
19 glad to give a copy of that to defense counsel and
20 introduce it in evidence if he so desires; and we
21 would be glad to introduce this in evidence, too, if
22 it is of any purpose.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you had better tender
24 these notes produced to the representative of China.

25 MR. KEENAN: We do tender it in evidence.

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1 But we do not wish it understood that that constitutes
2 all the notes that the witness has here in Tokyo, but
3 constitutes only a compendium or a marshaling of cer-
4 tain vital dates.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

6 MR. LOGAN: In view of the fact that it is
7 admitted that these notes were not made at the time the
8 incidents occurred, the defense objects to their intro-
9 duction as evidence in this case. I think the testi-
10 mony of the witness bears that out, the statement of
11 the prosecutor bears that out, and in reviewing this
12 witness' testimony I think the Court will be impressed
13 by the witness' own statement as to the notes which
14 were made by him, when they were made, and his various
15 contradictions in relation thereto.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

17 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, I do not want to
18 discuss anything further that has been discussed by
19 my associates, but I should like to direct the atten-
20 tion of the Tribunal that from the beginning of this
21 witness' testimony until the conclusion at the present
22 time concerning the discussion of his notes and memoran-
23 da, that he has palpably and willfully lied to the
24 Tribunal.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Now, you are attacking a

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1 witness about whom you have presently the right to
2 cross-examine. I said you could not attack a witness
3 in the course of his giving evidence. You may in your
4 address later. You must withdraw those remarks, Mr.
5 Levin.

6 MR. LEVIN: I respectfully withdraw those
7 remarks. My only reason for making the suggestion
8 at all is that in our practice I believe when a wit-
9 ness testifies under those circumstances, the Court
10 would of its own motion take some action against the
11 witness either by way of punishment or something else.
12 That is what I had in mind.

13 THE PRESIDENT: That is a repetition of the
14 attack in a veiled form.

15 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, as a representa-
16 tive of the United States Government, so that our
17 courts and its procedure will not be slandered, I wish
18 to state that there is no such practice as that stated;
19 but that if counsel deliberately disobeys the mandate
20 of the court to refrain from abusive conduct to wit-
21 nesses, in our courts not infrequently such counsel is
22 not alone admonished but punished for contempt of court.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, in matters of
24 contempt in the face of the Court, the Court may act
25 of its own motion. And it may also decide to allow

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1 the prosecution to move in the matter. What course,
2 if any, we will pursue is a matter for our considera-
3 tion.

4 Now, the question is whether this document
5 should be admitted as an exhibit. You tendered it
6 because you invited the Court to look at it. A Member
7 of the Court looked at it, but it is objected to.

8 MR. KEENAN: We do not insist, Mr. President.
9 We tendered it because we understood -- and might have
10 been mistaken -- that defense counsel wished it to be
11 introduced in evidence.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Well, if you are not pressing
13 it, it will be rejected as evidence. The objection is
14 sustained.

15 DR. KIYOSE.

16 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

17 BY DR. KIYOSE:

18 Q Mr. Witness, you have frequently stated in
19 this court that if your interrogator would see a
20 Year Book he would know, and that you also referred to a
21 Year Book in preparing your statement given to the
22 Soviet authorities. Now, Mr. Witness, will you tell
23 me what the name of that Year Book is and where it was
24 published?

25 A This is Manchukuo Year Book printed by

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1 Manchukuo.

2 Q Was there a special name of this Year Book
3 of which you speak, and do you recall where it was
4 printed, the location of the printer?

5 A What I was paying attention to was the
6 events or matters which I want to look from this
7 book. I never pay any attention to the name of the
8 publishers or the location of the publishers. You have
9 to understand that all those affairs or matters in
10 Manchukuo were being run and in the control of the
11 Japanese. And when I was writing up this statement I
12 was relying on my memory; also I have to look into
13 this Year Book for necessary references. As to the
14 particular articles of the laws or details of the laws,
15 or printing or publishing of a certain book, I think
16 you Japanese would know better than I do.

17 Q Mr. Witness, you misunderstand my question.
18 I am not trying to press you at all. I wanted to
19 straighten out the facts. What year was the Year Book
20 published, the one you referred to?

21 A The one printed most recently. I cannot
22 recall the exact year.

23 DR. KIYOSE: I should like to ask questions
24 with respect to a number of incidents, your Honor.

25 Q Mr. Witness, at the time you moved from

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1 Tientsin to Port Arthur or prior to that time, did
2 you not anticipate some kind of a proposal that
3 you would assume some position or that some position
4 would be given to you in the new government in Man-
5 churia?

6 A Naturally I had not anticipated that. What I
7 know was this, that General KASHII suggested to me
8 that I should go to Port Arthur.

9 Q However, were not the papers and other pub-
10 lications at that time giving publicity to the estab-
11 lishment of a new government in Manchuria, the new
12 government organization, as well as with respect to
13 your personal affairs?

14 A Yes, the papers there were writing something
15 about it. But at that time I didn't think of it hav-
16 ing connection with me.

17 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn now until
18 half past one.

19 (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was
20 taken.)
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AFTERNOON SESSION

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, I should like to
say, in view of what occurred this morning, that I have
a genuine and great respect for every member of this
Tribunal. I would not willingly violate any direction
of the Court. In making the suggestion that I made
this morning I thought that it might be proper, in view
of the fact that I was addressing the Court and not the
witness. I do not justify the statement on that ac-
count. I might say in my practice of almost forty
years that I have seen both our State and Federal Courts
take summary action against witnesses. Nevertheless,
had I reflected I should not have made the point that
I did make, and I should like to say to the Court that
I regret it exceedingly.

THE PRESIDENT: We accept your explanation,
and we take no further action.

Dr. KIYOSE.

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1 H E N R Y P U - Y I , called as a witness on behalf
2 of the prosecution, resumed the stand and testi-
3 fied as follows:

4 BY DR. KIYOSE (Continuing):

5 Q This morning I inquired of the witness
6 whether at the time he was moved from Tientsin to
7 Port Arthur, or prior to that time, whether or not he
8 had not anticipated a proposal that he would be given
9 some position or that he would take over some position
10 in the new Manchurian Government.

11 Have you, Mr. Witness, or any member of your
12 family, ever heard from one Japanese, KAWASHIMA, Naniwa,
13 anything with respect to the restoration of the Shin
14 Dynasty?

15 A I had no relation whatsoever to this Japanese
16 KAWASHIMA. I don't know him. KAWASHIMA was a friend
17 of my relative, Soo Ching-Wan, and this relative of mine,
18 Soo Ching-Wan, was always in sickness. I didn't see him
19 very frequently.

20 Q I couldn't get it all straight, Mr. Witness.
21 Do you mean to say that you do not know KAWASHIMA
22 directly?

23 A I don't know him personally. I heard of his
24 name.

25 Q I understand now. Then, Mr. Witness, with

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1 respect to your becoming a regent or a leader of the
2 new Manchurian Government, did you hear this proposi-
3 tion for the first time from ITAGAKI, and that you had
4 never anticipated or expected it before that?

5 A No.

6 Q May I ask you, Mr. Witness, whether your
7 idea of biding time in order to recover territory --
8 lost territory -- in collaboration with China proper,
9 was an idea which occurred to you spontaneously at the
10 time you entered Manchuria?

11 THE MONITOR: Correction: "China proper" should
12 be corrected to read "Nationalist Government of China."

13 A That has been my idea all along.

14 Q I, personally, Mr. Witness, do not believe
15 that such a big political artifice on your part could
16 be conceived of without having some idea or some antici-
17 pation of your becoming a leader of Manchuria. Perhaps
18 my question has not been clear. I am asking you
19 whether this idea suddenly occurred to you at the time
20 you saw ITAGAKI?

21 THE PRESIDENT: He said he had the idea
22 throughout. That seems to be sufficient answer.

23 DR. KIYOSE: Mr. President, it is possible
24 to expect that this witness would have had such an
25 idea after his interview with ITAGAKI, but I am

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1 inquiring whether he had such an idea before that in-
2 terview.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Put it to him.

4 Q Mr. Witness, may I inquire: Did your idea
5 of recovering the lost territory of Manchuria, in
6 collaboration with the National Government of China
7 occur to you at the time you met ITAGAKI, or before
8 you met ITAGAKI? Did you conceive of the idea before
9 your ever meeting ITAGAKI?

10 A At the time I was asked to go to Port
11 Arthur by the Japanese garrison force in Tientsin
12 the suggestion was this: that I should go there to
13 avoid the chaotic conditions in Tientsin. At that time
14 I didn't have the slightest idea of becoming the monarch
15 or taking any political regime. I had never thought of
16 the establishment of a state in Manchukuo. Correction:
17 in Manchuria. At the time I was faced with the demands
18 made by ITAGAKI I thought that I might as well make the
19 best out of the situation since I could not resist his
20 demands; so I thought that it might be an idea for me
21 to go into with him for a chance to recover the lost
22 territories. At the same time my four advisers were
23 persuading me to accede to their demands. They said
24 that if I refused they might attempt on my life, and
25 I also thought that my best would not be -- help the

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1 situation. So I might as well go into Manchuria and
2 make the best out of the situation.

3 DR. KIYOSE: Mr. President, the statement
4 of the witness just now has entirely been answered in
5 the course of the previous cross-examination.

6 THE MONITOR: Correction: The greater por-
7 tion of the witness's present statement.

8 DR. KIYOSE: I am only trying to inquire
9 of this witness, Mr. President, as to the time when
10 the idea of recovering the lost territory occurred to
11 him. May I understand from a review of his answer
12 that the idea occurred to the witness for the first
13 time after he had met ITAGAKI?

14 THE PRESIDENT: It is not for me to con-
15 strue his answers. That construction may be open.

16 Q Leaving aside all justifications or what not
17 on your part, Mr. Witness, did the idea of recovering
18 the lost territory occur in your mind spontaneously,
19 suddenly, for the first time after you met ITAGAKI?

20 A Before they put that demand to me to ask
21 me to go into Manchuria, I, as an individual, could --
22 how can I, as an individual, recover the whole territory
23 lost?
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1 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, I wonder if it
2 would be objectionable to learned counsel for the
3 defendant to specify in that question "to recover
4 the lost lands by becoming the head of the Manchurian
5 or Manchukuo State," and thus avoid confusion?

6 DR. KIYOSE: No objection.

7 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, I believe that
8 by the procedure in this Court my remarks were not
9 translated to this witness. Therefore, if the learned
10 counsel, as he says, has no objection to adding that
11 to clarify the question, may the question be reread
12 now and translated into Chinese to this witness with
13 that appended?

14 THE PRESIDENT: It may be.

15 DR. KIYOSE: Mr. President, in the course
16 of the direct examination the witness has already
17 testified to his desire to recover lost territory in
18 conjunction with the National Government of China
19 after becoming the head of Manchukuo. I am asking
20 him when the idea occurred to him.

21 THE MONITOR: Correction: "by becoming the
22 head of the Manchukuo, he conceived the idea of re-
23 covering the lost territory if and when opportunity
24 arises." Just that part.

25 DR. KIYOSE: I have asked this question of

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1 the witness, Mr. President, because even without a
2 proposal to the witness from ITAGAKI at that time,
3 the witness could have imagined or thought of such
4 an idea; that is, to recover the lost territory.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Well, he said often enough
6 that the idea followed the approach to him of the
7 Japanese. It was not something that preceded it.
8 I think we have heard enough about it.

9 DR. KIYOSE: I also think it is sufficient.

10 Q Have you ever confided this idea at any time
11 before testifying at this trial?

12 A I had talked this matter with my family
13 members, of course not fully confided with them.
14 This has been an idea which I had considered in my
15 mind; and also the situation was then impossible for
16 me to publicly express that idea because otherwise
17 my life would be in danger.

18 THE MONITOR: The expression was "not fully
19 confided."

20 A (Continuing): It must be recalled that when
21 I was residing at Hsinking, I was surrounded by
22 Japanese, Japanese gendarmerie and also General
23 YOSHIOKA. How could I express this idea to these
24 people? Now that I had failed and all my dream was
25 not realized, for this I feel most regretful. But

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1 there is some comforting circumstances; that is, we
2 had succeeded in dragging along the life of Manchuria
3 now that Manchuria is still a part of Chinese terri-
4 tory.

5 **THE INTERPRETER:** Slight addition, please:
6 "We have succeeded in dragging along the situation
7 until the Japanese surrender."

8 **A** (Continuing): This is one of the most
9 gratifying opportunities I have now to give testimony
10 in this honorable Tribunal.

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** You are too discursive, wit-
12 ness. Just answer the questions.

13 **Q** Mr. Witness, you just testified that you had
14 confided this idea to members of your family. Now
15 your family is not too large. Now what member of
16 your family did you confide this idea to?

17 **THE MONITOR:** "This idea of recovering the
18 lost territory."

19 **A** I didn't make myself clear just now. I said
20 I didn't even talk to my own family members because I
21 could not express my idea to them freely.

22 **Q** In the course of your testimony, Mr. Witness,
23 you said -- you spoke of a conversation with your
24 late wife in which she said "Let us bear under for a
25 while this Japanese oppression," and you said that you

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1 comforted each other by making such remarks. Now
2 does this have anything to do with the idea of re-
3 covering lost territory?

4 THE PRESIDENT: Dr. KIYOSE, I assure you
5 this cross-examination is not helping us in the least.

6 DR. KIYOSE: May I get the witness' reply
7 to the last question?

8 THE PRESIDENT: The answer would be im-
9 material if given, so we will not ask for it. We
10 are most anxious, Dr. KIYOSE, that you should give us
11 as much assistance as you can. We do not want to
12 curtail your cross-examination so long as it is useful.

13 DR. KIYOSE: Just a word, Mr. President. I
14 have several other questions, but I wish to state that
15 the defense has not entirely clarified its position
16 in this Tribunal with respect to the present witness.
17 I think the idea that this man who held the office
18 of Emperor of Manchukuo for over ten years with such
19 an idea in mind has a very important and material
20 bearing on the present case.

21 THE PRESIDENT: But you will not clarify
22 the position by pursuing that cross-examination
23 further; but you may put the other questions you have
24 in mind.

25 DR. KIYOSE: That part of my interrogation

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1 is practically completed. I shall now turn to my
2 next list of questions.

3 Q Mr. Witness, you accepted the position of
4 head of the Manchukuo State after your interview
5 with ITAGAKI. Now did you exchange any written
6 agreement with the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung
7 Army, General HONJO?

8 A As far as I remember, there was once
9 General HONJO wrote to Cheng Hsiao-hsu asking him
10 to acknowledge or concede something. I cannot re-
11 member correctly. That was the biggest humiliation
12 ever given to Chinese in Manchuria. One day Cheng
13 Hsiao-hsu came to see me and presented me a list
14 which he said was presented to him by General HONJO.
15 In the list there were mentioned some demands which
16 the Japanese asked us to reply immediately. Under
17 the interference of General HONJO -- under the force,
18 the might of General HONJO, I could but accept all those
19 demands -- we could but accept those demands. That
20 situation was the same as throughout the time when
21 Manchukuo came into being and until the Japanese
22 surrendered. That time he asked us to accept all those
23 demands in our own name instead of in his name. There
24 was the same as when we were given these AMATERASU-
25 OMIKAMI.

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1 DR. KIYOSE: As you have heard, Mr. President,
2 the witness is speaking on subjects which I have not
3 asked about. He is -- there are too many excuses
4 and justifications and such a testimony would retard
5 the cross-examination. Would you possibly direct the
6 witness to answer questions directly?

7 THE PRESIDENT: I want you to suggest to
8 him the agreements you have in mind. Your question
9 was not clear by any means. You asked him whether
10 he exchanged any agreements with the Japanese. What
11 do you mean? Address a question to him and make it
12 clear what agreements you have in mind.

13 DR. KIYOSE: I shall, but will you listen
14 to my point of view, sir?

15 THE PRESIDENT: Put the question, Dr. KIYOSE.
16 We haven't so much time to spare.

17 Q I am asking you, Mr. Witness, whether between
18 the time you met ITAGAKI and the time you assumed the
19 Regency of Manchuria, whether or not you exchanged
20 an agreement or a contract with HONJO, Commander-in-
21 Chief of the Kwantung Army?

22 THE PRESIDENT: About what? About what?

23 DR. KIYOSE: Various political terms which
24 the witness was to have carried out as head of state
25 after taking that office.

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1 A Just now I didn't know what you were referring
2 to and you didn't know what I was referring to.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Well, answer the question,
4 witness. Do say whether you had an agreement with
5 the Japanese embodying the terms under which you were
6 to hold office.

7 A As far as I remember, I had received demands
8 from General HONJO by which we were asked to let the
9 Japanese Kwantung Army to control the railways,
10 airways and navigation waterways. Also they demanded
11 that we should employ Japanese as officials of
12 Manchukuo State; but the appointment or dismissal of
13 Japanese officials will be under the control of
14 Japanese Army. It was then fully demonstrated to
15 me that what ITAGAKI demanded to me in Port Arthur
16 when I was asked to employ Japanese officials is
17 proved. That is all what I remember.

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THE PRESIDENT: If you know of any other agreement Dr. KIYOSE tell him what the terms were and ask him whether he admits them.

Q Among the terms was there one relating to the stationing of Japanese troops in Manchuria?

THE MONITOR: The right for stationing troops in Manchuria.

A Please give me the full details, so that I can tell you. These things happened so many years ago. There was too much camouflage and smoke screen.

MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, I would like to suggest in the interest of time saving, at least, that if those agreements are in writing that able counsel for defense tell us that and perhaps submit them to the witness and find out all the terms at one time, and if it is an oral agreement that we are so informed what he has reference to.

THE PRESIDENT: Have you any such agreement?

DR. KIYOSE: Mr. President, I do not have that agreement with me here, but it is a well known fact in our country.

THE MONITOR: It is comparatively well known fact in our country.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you can't contradict him here. You will have to wait until the evidence

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1 is given by the defense. We must take his answer in
2 the meantime.

3 Q Mr. Witness, leaving out all of your ex-
4 cuses, because you are simply confusing the point,
5 did you assume your post as head of Manchukuo after
6 confirming the terms of the agreement?

7 THE MONITOR: May I understand that you
8 accepted the position of Regent after accepting
9 those terms.

10 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, I respectfully
11 ask that the counsel be instructed by the Court to
12 confine his remarks to questions being put to the
13 witness and not comments upon the testimony.

14 THE PRESIDENT: You must not reflect on the
15 witness. Just ask questions.

16 DR. KIYOSE: I am asking this witness
17 whether or not he accepted the terms before be-
18 coming Regent of Manchukuo. I have not commented
19 upon him; I have just simply asked this question.

20 THE MONITOR: There may have been mis-trans-
21 lation of my statement.

22 DR. KIYOSE: I am trying to find out whether
23 this acceptance took place before or after his
24 assumption of the Regency.

25 THE WITNESS: Can you show me all these

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1 articles, so that I can recall.

2 THE PRESIDENT: He says he can't recall
3 these things unless you show him the articles.

4 DR. KIYOSE: I am not asking the witness
5 the terms of that agreement, because to ask such a
6 question would make the question all the more con-
7 fusing. I am merely asking simply whether he had
8 accepted those terms before or after becoming Regent.

9 THE WITNESS: I don't know all the articles.

10 CHINESE MONITOR: I don't know what you
11 refer to.

12 THE WITNESS: (Continuing) what articles
13 you are referring to, so without knowing those I
14 cannot reply.

15 Q I am sorry to have to repeat the same thing.
16 I dislike it very much. I am trying to ask you, Mr.
17 Witness, about a certain agreement that you made
18 with HONJO that is a very clear fact. Now, I am not
19 asking you about what day and what month this agree-
20 ment was exchanged. I am asking you whether or not
21 you accepted the terms in the agreement before or
22 after you assumed the Regency of Manchuria.

23 A As I replied already, without showing me
24 these articles I couldn't recall. Anyhow, all those
25 were plays put up by the Japanese in order to kid

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1 the outside world.

2 THE PRESIDENT: We think it is not worth while
3 pressing this further.

4 DR. KIYOSE: It is also my desire not to
5 press the question further, however I should like to
6 say that I regret very much causing impatience to
7 this Tribunal because the witness in answering my
8 questions has included all too many excuses and self-
9 justification.

10 THE MONITOR: As for the written agreement
11 I expect to have an opportunity to prove my point by
12 producing the document in question.

13 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, before we leave
14 this point could we have defense counsel make clear
15 the agreement he has himself referred to. The wit-
16 ness is chastised for indefiniteness. Counsel him-
17 self knows what agreement he refers to and very
18 probably it is in writing and reprinted, and it
19 isn't impossible that he has a copy of it right
20 before him.

21 THE PRESIDENT: I understood Dr. KIYOSE to
22 say that he hadn't the agreement in writing, but it
23 was something within the knowledge of the Japanese
24 people. Now it is suggested he has the agreement
25 there. If so he should put it to the witness.

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1 MR. KEENAN: The learned Doctor, Mr.
2 President, may be referring to the original agreement
3 he has not in his possession, but since he says it
4 is widely known throughout Japan and because of Dr.
5 KIIYOSE's knowledge of such events for a long time
6 past, I would think that it is not unlikely that he
7 would have a copy available that would shorten the
8 time and put the matter more definitely to this
9 witness, as to just what agreement he is discussing.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Have you a copy of the
11 agreement, Dr. KIIYOSE?

12 DR. KIIYOSE: As I have said before, Mr.
13 President, this agreement was made between Japan and
14 the present witness. Of course, it isn't in individual
15 hands or in the hands of defense counsel, but the
16 existence of this agreement is known and it is my
17 hope to produce the contents thereof at the next
18 session.

19 THE MONITOR: The existence of this agreement
20 is apparent in the light of other reference documents.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you have to have it
22 Monday. That is what I understand you to mean.

23 DR. KIIYOSE: I shall go to some other point.
24 BY DR. KIIYOSE (Continued)

25 Q Heretofore, Mr. Witness, I have asked you

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1 about various developments stemming from your first
2 interview with ITAGAKI. Now, regarding your assumption
3 of the Regency of the new state, did not the North-
4 eastern Administrative Council prevail upon you to
5 accept the post of Regent?

6 THE MONITOR: Did the Northeastern Political
7 Council make request to you to assume the post of
8 Regent, prior to your assumption of Regency?

9 A Yes, but it was fabricated by the Japanese.
10 You have to understand they would have to have several
11 acts to make up the play so as to satisfy the people
12 of the world over.

13 Q It isn't that at all, Mr. Witness. This is
14 known by the people the world over. Was it not that
15 this request was made to you by this Council twice?

16 A Do you mean to refer to after ITAGAKI made
17 to me the demand? Before or after?

18 Q That I am trying to ask you.

19 A What I want to ask you in this: whether the
20 Political Council asked me to assume the Regency
21 before or after General ITAGAKI made me the demand?

22 THE PRESIDENT: You must answer questions.
23 Did the Political Council ask you? If so, when?

24 THE WITNESS: Yes, I was asked by the
25 Political Council to do so. The time was about the

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1 time when I saw ITAGAKI. This were purely Japanese
2 play.

3 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn until half
4 past nine on Monday morning.

5 (Whereupon, at 1500, an adjournment
6 was taken until Monday, 26 August 1946, at 0930.)

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